

FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED MAY 28, 1845.



BOSTON:

PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS ST.

1845.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE Massachusetts Colonization Society held its Fourth Annual Meeting, for the transaction of business, at the Society's Office, on Wednesday, May 28, at 12 o'clock at noon; ALBERT FEARING, Esq., in the chair. Letters were read from the Rev. Dr. BURGESS and Capt. BENJ. WHIPPLE, declining re-election. The following Officers were then elected for the ensuing year.

### PRESIDENT.

HON. DANIEL WALDO.

### VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.	REV. WILLIAM HAGUE.
HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.	REV. CHARLES BROOKS.
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.	REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

### SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

### TREASURER.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL, Esq.

### AUDITOR.

JAMES BUTLER, Esq.

### MANAGERS.

REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.	T. R. MARVIN, Esq.
REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.	JAMES HAYWARD, Esq.
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.	JAMES C. DUNN, Esq.
HENRY EDWARDS, Esq.	DR. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.
ALBERT FEARING, Esq.	

The Treasurer's account was received, and referred to the Board of Managers.

Adjourned, to meet at the Central Church, at three o'clock, P. M., for public exercises.

**AFTERNOON.** Met according to adjournment ; the Hon. SIMON GREEN-LEAF, Vice President, in the chair.

The Annual Report was read, and, on motion of the Rev. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D., seconded by Mr. OLIVER PARSONS, was accepted, and ordered to be printed under the direction of the Managers.

After remarks by the Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, on motion of the Rev. J. B. PINNEY, of Philadelphia, seconded by the Rev. D. L. CARROLL, D. D., of New York, it was

*Resolved*, That the success of our cause, for the past and in preceding years, as developed in the Report just read, demands sincere gratitude to God, and should encourage its friends to renewed and increased efforts.

*Resolved*, That the objects of the American Colonization Society have never been changed ; and that the strongest arguments may be urged in its favor, from its beneficial influences, political, commercial, philanthropic and religious.

On motion of the Rev. R. A. MILLER, it was

*Resolved*, That pastors, throughout the State, friendly to African Colonization, be requested, if in their judgment it is expedient, to take up collections in behalf of this Society, on or near the anniversary of our national independence.

The Society then adjourned.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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THE Massachusetts Colonization Society was organized May 26, 1841. At the close of the first year of its existence, the Managers had nothing to report, except their fruitless endeavors to fill the office of Corresponding Secretary and General Agent. Individual friends of the cause had forwarded something through other channels to the Parent Society; but the amount is not known.

At the annual meeting in 1842, a Secretary and General Agent was elected. Early in August, an office was opened for the transaction of business. At the anniversary in 1843, we were able to report that we had raised funds to the amount of \$735 96; and that other funds had been contributed in this State and received by the Parent Society without passing through our treasury, to the amount of \$1,088 17; making a total of \$1,824 13. The Parent Society also received \$203 50 for the African Repository; making a total income to the cause of Colonization, of \$2,027 63. For want of funds, the Annual Report was only published in the African Repository.

At the annual meeting in May, 1844, we reported that the Parent Society had received from us and other sources in Massachusetts, \$1,830 07; collected here, but not remitted, \$440 20; receipts of the Parent Society for the Repository, \$393 25; total amount from Massachusetts, \$2,663 52.

During the year now ending, the receipts of this Society have been \$5,143 00; donations made directly to the Parent Society, from this State, \$425 35; total of donations and subscriptions, \$5,568 35; receipts for the African Repository, \$456 00; total of receipts from Massachusetts, \$6,024 35. And future donations have been secured, one quarter part of them in pledges of definite sums, to the amount of nearly \$1,000.

This increased prosperity is the result of several causes, some of which it may be well to mention.

1. The first is a more efficient system of agencies.

Just before the commencement of the year, the Rev. Dr. Tenney was permitted, by his own health and that of his family, to resume his labors in various parts of the State; and they have been continued, with very little interruption, to the present time. He has collected funds in more than seventy towns or parishes, many of which have been repeatedly visited. In consequence of his labors, nearly thirty pastors and others have been made life members of this or the Parent Society; and funds, not yet paid in, have been pledged, to the amount of more than \$500.

Capt. George Barker, after laboring as an agent a few days, soon after the last annual meeting, was necessarily absent till December 5, when he commenced his agency in Boston and vicinity. His labors were continued to March 4, during which time he collected \$702 07. Had he been allowed to complete his collections, there is reason to believe that the amount would have been nearly or quite doubled. But his services seemed to be still more necessary in New York. He accordingly engaged in the service of that Society, where he has since labored with very gratifying success.

2. The definite and encouraging accounts from Liberia, given in the Annual Report of last year, and in other publications, have contributed to our success. Of that Report, 1,500 copies were printed; nearly all of which have been judiciously distributed in this State. The more important portions of it were also published in the African Repository for September, and some of its statistics have appeared in many of the newspapers. The Repository, circulating in increased numbers for the last two years, has added its influence. The authentic information thus diffused, of palpable good accomplished, and of extensive fields for useful labors, open and inviting, has begun to produce something of its appropriate effect.

3. We have also derived advantage from the termination of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Boards of Missions.

In Liberia Proper, and among the allied tribes, the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Missions are laboring without obstruction, and with encouraging success. No controversy is known to exist between the missionaries and the Liberian authorities, or between the Boards that employ them and the Colonization Society. For the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, we are in no degree responsible, as it is a distinct republic, having no political connection with us, and under the patronage of the Maryland Colonization Society, which is not auxiliary to the American. Still, it may be well to state that the last difficulty between that government and any Board of Missions is fully settled. The Report of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Missions for the year

1844 says.—“The relations between the colonists and the missionaries at Cape Palmas, during the year past, appear to have been of a friendly character ; and as the desire of the latter to promote, so far as in them lies, the moral and religious interests of the colonists, becomes more and more apparent, it is believed that no obstacles to the beneficial influence of the mission will be interposed.”

Of the complaints of individual missionaries, in their private correspondence, against the conduct of emigrants in whose neighborhood they reside, we have heard but little during the year ; but doubtless such complaints are made, and will continue to be made. The pastors of the best churches in New England have frequent reason to complain that their comfort is disturbed and their usefulness impeded, by the inconsistencies of Christians, and the bad influence of worldly men. In a community of lately emancipated and very imperfectly educated slaves, and others whose opportunities for improvement have been not much superior to theirs, such grounds for complaint must be still more numerous. The white missionary, worn down with labor, debilitated by the climate, with nerves made irritable by the coast fever, disconsolate, perhaps, from the inroads of death upon his family, harrassed with anxiety, often disappointed in his fondest hopes,—for all these trials attend even a successful mission in such a country,—the white missionary, thus afflicted, must be expected to seek relief by imparting the story of his trials to sympathizing friends at home. It would be cruel to deny him that solace. Such natural complainings will doubtless still continue to be written and uttered, and will produce some effect, both on feeble and on hostile minds : but candid and sensible people will know how to appreciate them, and they will do little injury. Meanwhile, we have profited, and shall continue to profit, by the cessation of all difficulties between Colonization Societies and Missionary Boards.

4. The bearings of Colonization on the evangelization of Africa have come to be better understood. Among the means of information on this subject, we may mention “A Historical Examination of the State of Society in Western Africa, as formed by Paganism and Mohammedanism, Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Piracy ; and of the Remedial Influence of Colonization and Missions.” This “Examination” was published by the Board of Managers last autumn, in a pamphlet of 40 pages. It gives the principal facts in the moral history of that part of the world, from the earliest notices of Guinea by the Arabian geographers, in the tenth century, to the present time ; including the numerous efforts that have been made to plant missions in that dark region, by the Roman Catholics, from the year 1482 to 1723, and by Protestants of various communions, from 1736 to 1844,

with their results ; showing, by the experience of four centuries, the importance of Christian colonies of colored men, in order to the conversion and civilization of Africa.

Of this work the Managers have published four editions, amounting to 3,500 copies, nearly all of which have been carefully distributed in this and other States; and it has been copied almost entire into several periodicals, so that its whole circulation has probably amounted to nearly 10,000 copies.\*

5. We have derived important advantage from the extrication of the Society from the false position which it had been made to occupy in many minds, in respect to slavery.

The Colonization Society is not, in its nature, its design, or its legitimate operation, the antagonist or the rival of any other form of effort for the benefit of any portion of the human race. There is no good reason why it should be brought into collision with any other Society. Its state of controversy with societies instituted to promote the abolition of slavery, has been an artificial evil, unjustifiably produced, and injuriously prolonged. In stating the origin of this warfare, we shall only give information, of which many intelligent men have avowed their want.

It commenced by an attack on the Society, and its founders and friends, by William L. Garrison, soon after the establishment of his *Liberator*, and by the publication, about the same time, of his "Thoughts on Colonization." His avowed purpose was, not to reform the Colonization Society, but to destroy it; and at a later day he boasted that he had destroyed it. In the "Thoughts on Colonization," the worst of principles and motives were ascribed to the Society, its founders, and its officers. How far he deceived himself into the belief of his own representations, we have no inclination to inquire. We only state the fact, that his pretended quotations from the documents of the Society are in the highest degree garbled, unfair and deceptive, and worthy of no confidence whatever. By applying to one subject what the Society had said of another; by giving a part of a sentence as if it were the whole, and other similar arts, he constructed apparent documentary proofs of the truth of his accusations. Up to that time he had been rather favorably known to the religious community in the northern States. Very few suspected that he would quote unfairly; and still fewer had the means of comparing his professed quotations with the documents from which he professed to take them. The favor, too, with which many regarded his new enterprise, led them to adopt his views of Colonization the more readily. The So-

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\* See Appendix No. II.

ciety felt constrained to take the field in self-defence, and thus the parties were brought into controversy with each other. Meanwhile, the country became agitated on the subject of slavery. Numbers, on awaking from their long sleep, seeing two combatants in the field, and learning that one of them was "Anti-Slavery," readily inferred that the other must be "Pro-Slavery." The excitement increased. Politicians,—demagogues, rather,—attempted to take advantage of it. Public meetings, and even mobs of men, who never cared for Colonization before or since, and who then knew nothing of it, except that certain men opposed it, passed resolutions in its favor, and thus confirmed good men in their prejudices against it.

Early in the progress of this controversy, a public debate was held in Park-street meeting-house. In the opinion of the members of that church, that debate was conducted in a style and spirit utterly unfit to be used in any house of worship. They therefore resolved to exclude, in future, all discussions on Abolition or Colonization from their house. For similar reasons, the same course was pursued by the greater part of the churches; while many of the remainder had embraced the views of Mr. Garrison. Thus the Society was excluded from nearly every pulpit in Massachusetts.

From this complication of difficulties we are at length extricated. From the commencement of our active operations, we have resolutely acted on the principle, that opposing the efforts of others for the benefit of the Colored People is no part of our work. Even if we deem some of those efforts injudicious in their plan, and injurious in their operation, it is not our business as a Society to oppose them. While we ask the privilege of doing good in what appears to us the best way, we readily concede the same privilege to others, leaving them to bear the responsibility for their own doings. When attacks have been made on colonization, we have endeavored to repel them promptly and effectually. But in such cases, we have carefully confined ourselves to the defensive; and when assailants have laid themselves open to retaliatory attacks on their own systems, we have abstained from availing ourselves of their indiscretion. By steadily adhering to this policy for a course of years, we have at length made our true position to be understood. It is now generally seen and admitted, that none who desire the abolition of slavery, have any good reason for opposing us. The war is at an end; and during the year we have received aid from not a few who were formerly reckoned among our opponents. Our agent, Dr. Tenney, has found access to more pulpits than he has been able to occupy. In his judgment, another suitable agent might have found full employment, in congregations where he would have been welcome. And we invite particular and grateful attention to the fact, that in no

instance has the peace of any church or society been disturbed by our operations ; and we have reason to believe that in many instances they have exerted a decided influence, though silently and indirectly, of a contrary character.

6. In this connection, it would be unjust as well as ungrateful not to mention the liberality of a few distinguished friends. We have received from the Hon. Daniel Waldo, of Worcester, \$1,000 ; from his two sisters, \$500 each ; and from " A Gentleman in Hampshire County," \$500 ; making \$2,500 from four donors. These sums were all given for the purchase of territory in Africa, and have been remitted to the Parent Society for that purpose.

Our expenditure for agencies the past year, including the Secretary's salary, has been about \$1,300. For the year to come, and perhaps still longer, a judicious economy will require it to be increased rather than diminished. If our whole field could have been as thoroughly cultivated the past year as some parts of it have been, it is a moderate estimate to say that our receipts would have been twice as great. And it seems a duty to keep up a vigorous system of agencies, till the claims of colonization have been brought distinctly and intelligibly before the minds of the whole *giving* population of this Commonwealth. When this has been done so effectually that those who think well of our enterprise will remember and aid us without solicitation, we may dispense with agencies.

Meanwhile, we hope our decided and well-informed friends, in different parts of the State, will do what they can to relieve us of this expense. We hope that many pastors will bring the subject before their congregations, and take up collections. There is an appropriateness in doing it about the time of the anniversary of our national independence. The thoughts which then occupy all minds more or less, are favorable to acts of generosity towards a rising republic. Gratitude for our own freedom prompts us to remember the slave whom our bounty may emancipate. And there is something animating in the thought that we give, while thousands, of kindred spirit, are giving for the same object. That season, too, is probably as free as any that can be selected, from other applications. In some cases, however, it may be advisable to transfer the collection to some other day.

Individual friends, of either sex, may easily render us important aid, by diffusing information and collecting funds in their own immediate neighborhoods. A gentleman or lady who collects and forwards to us twenty-five or fifty dollars, not only saves us a sum equal to the salary of an agent while raising that amount, but also leaves the agent at liberty to raise an equal or perhaps a greater amount elsewhere ; so that, while we are obliged to employ agents at all, the pecuniary ad-

vantage of raising funds by the voluntary efforts of individuals, rather than by the visit of an agent, is equal to the whole amount thus raised.

Of the mode of proceeding best adapted to each place, our friends residing there are the best judges. In some places, it may be advisable to form auxiliaries. In others, a few friends may meet and agree to act in concert, without a formal organization. In others still, a single individual, self-moved, will prove the most efficient agency.

With the aid afforded in these and similar modes, we may hope that our receipts will not fall off for the year to come, even if we should receive no large donations, such as have swelled the amount for the year now closing. We hope, however, that the liberal will not cease to devise liberal things, and that many, whom the Great Dispenser of wealth has made responsible for its judicious employment in promoting human welfare, will appreciate the opportunities for doing good, which our enterprise presents. Of the intentions of some, we have already been informed.

Of the operations of the Parent Society, since our last meeting, we can give but a brief account, which will be mostly in the words of its last Annual Report.

The ship *Virginia*, which left this port about the time of our last meeting, sailed from Norfolk, Va. on the 14th of June, with fifty-eight emigrants.

"This company were generally well prepared for emigration; many of them had been well instructed, and maintained uniformly good characters. They were all supplied with every thing necessary to render industry and economy sources of comfort and plenty. The bare outfit of one company of twenty-two of them cost upwards of eighteen hundred dollars, which was paid by the executor out of the estate. They were liberated by the will of the late Hardinia M. Burnley, of Hanover county, Va., and have been under the management of John H. Steger, Esq., who has acted a most liberal part toward them. He also liberated one of his own best servants, that she might accompany her husband, who was one of the above number.

"Four others were from Richmond, Va. They were liberated by Mrs. Sarah Brooke, to whom they were left by her sister, Mrs. Catharine Ellis, deceased, with the request that she would send them to Africa. She also made a bequest to the Female Colonization Society, which, however, was void, the said society not being incorporated. These people have been under the care of John B. Young, Esq., of Richmond, who deserves much praise for the interest which he has shown in their welfare.

"One was from Fredericksburg, a young man of fine appearance and good character, liberated by William M. Blackford, Esq., and furnished with the conveniences necessary to render him useful and happy.

"Seven of them were from Washington county, D. C., liberated by our fellow citizen, William G. Sanders, Esq., and provided with tools, clothing, and furniture, requisite to their comfort in commencing life in a new country.

"Eighteen of them were from St. Charles, Missouri, having been liberated by the will of the late Thomas Lindsay, and provided with a very expensive outfit, under the direction of G. C. Sibley, Esq. As an evidence of their good character and industrious habits, it is worthy of remark that

while they were detained in Norfolk, having arrived some six weeks before the Virginia sailed, they supported themselves by their own labor, and won for themselves the confidence and respect of the good citizens of that borough.

"Three of them were from Nansemond county, Virginia, liberated for the purpose by the will of the late Mr. Kelly, having for some time been under the direction of Hugh H. Kelly, Esq., of Suffolk, and hired out for their own benefit. They were able-bodied young men, and took some money with them.

"One was from Augusta county, Va. He had purchased himself, and had been very anxious to purchase his wife also, but was obliged to leave her behind, intending, if life and health were spared, to return for her.

"One was a free man from Smithfield, North Carolina, who had been anxious to see the colony for himself. He paid his own passage out, and if he is pleased with the place and his prospects there, will return or send over for his family.

"It has been said that when slaves are liberated to be sent to the colony, their masters are governed by selfish motives; that none are set free unless they are old and worthless, or young and vicious, and then only to avoid the trouble and expense of keeping them. Would that every person who has entertained such a suspicion, could have seen this company as they were ready to sail. It would most undoubtedly have corrected their impressions, and convinced them that those who are seeking the removal to Africa of the colored race, are governed by the most benevolent and philanthropic feelings!

"The invoice of goods sent to the colonial store by this vessel amounted to \$2,222 02. For that part of the ship occupied by the emigrants and their provisions, &c., we paid \$1,740. Their provisions, water, fuel, berths, and other fixtures for the passage out and support six months, cost \$1,395--being a total expense for each one of \$54 05, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in the colony. Adding the freight on the goods sent to the colonial store, \$210, insurance, \$41 50, and some other small expenses, \$68 20, it makes a total expenditure on account of this expedition, of \$5,676 72.

"The Virginia arrived at Monrovia on the 3d of August with the emigrants all well, who were safely landed and comfortable houses appropriated to their use. At our latest dates, 23d October, Governor Roberts was making preparations to locate them on the St. Paul's river. He remarks:

"Dr. Lugenbeel has been exceedingly successful in carrying them through the acclimating fever. Of the two companies, but five have died, one only of that number being an adult."

"Dr. Lugenbeel, under date of 22d October, remarks:

"Nearly all of the last company (by the Virginia) have experienced one attack or more of acclimating fever. None are on the sick list at present; and, with the exception of occasional slight attacks of intermittent fever, they are all enjoying good health. About one third of them have been going to school during most of the time since their arrival, and several of them have made considerable progress in learning to read and write.

"From my experience and observations, I am fully satisfied that forty-nine persons in fifty, if not ninety-nine in one hundred, who come from the United States to Liberia, might pass safely through the acclimating fever: provided their constitutions were not much impaired by previous disease, and they could be prevailed on to exercise that prudence which is necessary."

"The only other company of emigrants sent out this year, sailed from Baltimore on the 18th November, in the brig *Chipola*, chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society. They were twenty-one in number, having been liberated by Joseph H. Wilson, Esq., of Wilsonville, Ky., and furnished by him with a liberal outfit. To the indefatigable agency of the Rev. J. B. Pinney we are indebted for bringing these people from Kentucky and settling them out for their voyage. The whole expense attending their de-

parture, their passage out, and support six months, is \$1,425 38, not including house rent, medical attendance, &c., in Liberia, being an average cost of \$67 87 for each one.

"Thirty-seven of the other emigrants who sailed in the *Chipola* were from Virginia, and had been offered to this Society; but not having the means to send them, they went out under the patronage of the Maryland Society, and will be located at Cape Palmas.

"We have been under the necessity of declining to send out a great many persons who have been anxious to emigrate the past year. The resources of the Society have been entirely inadequate to meet the demands upon it. These difficulties in the way of persons obtaining a passage to Liberia, have a tendency greatly to check the spirit of emigration, and to discourage a great many masters who have been hoping to send out their slaves. How important, therefore, that our friends should all bear this in their memories, and greatly enlarge their contributions the coming year!"

It appears from this statement, that the whole number of emigrants has been 79, of whom 77 were slaves, emancipated for the purpose, one purchased his own freedom, and one was a free man, who went at his own expense. It appears also, that many others would have gone, if the Society could have obtained the necessary funds. Letters from the Secretary of the Parent Society, received within a few weeks, give more particular information.

A letter of April 17 mentions a lady near Martinsburgh, Va. who is anxious to settle her slaves in Liberia. They are a mother and her six children. The lady is not rich, and can do no more than give them their freedom and an outfit. They are anxious to go; and they must go before winter, or they will be transferred, under a decree of court, to hands of others, who will not emancipate them. The husband and father is the slave of another person. He is now engaged in an effort to purchase himself, that he may go with them. The price of his freedom has already been fixed, and he will probably be able to raise it. A letter dated April 25, asks our aid for about "sixty others, who must go in our next vessel, who are now slaves, and who can get their freedom only on condition that we will send them" to Liberia.

We know that there are many others, who may have their freedom whenever we are ready to receive them; but their cases are less urgent. If they live, and their masters live, and no unforeseen event transfers them to other owners, their offer of freedom will continue, and they will suffer no evil by the delay, except that of being slaves so much longer, while waiting for us to furnish the trifle necessary for their liberation. The urgency of their case, each one will estimate according to his own idea of the value of liberty. But as to the 68 who must go in our next ship, and for whose passage and acclimation nearly \$4,000 must be raised, there can be but one opinion. Furnishing the means is a duty, which those who have the means, cannot escape; and a privilege, which those who know "the luxury of doing good," cannot consent to forego.

Some time last summer, a gentleman of New York offered to be one of fifteen, who would give \$1,000 each, to complete the purchase of the whole sea-board of Liberia,—an object which is indispensable to the entire and permanent exclusion of the slave trade, the uniform administration of the revenue laws, and the highest good both of the emigrant and the native population, and which cannot be delayed, without danger that some portions of the coast will pass into foreign and unfriendly hands. It was thought that \$15,000, in addition to the means which might be derived from other sources, would be sufficient to meet the expense of the purchase. The subscriptions to this fund now amount at least to \$10,000, of which \$2,500, subscribed in this State, and some other portions, have been paid; but a large part remains contingent on the filling up of the subscription. We confidently expect that the whole amount will be raised; but in order to it, very possibly some of our wealthy and liberal friends in this State may be obliged to subscribe for some of the last thousands, and thus bind the bargain with former subscribers.

The receipts of the Parent Society for the year 1844 exceeded those of the previous year by the sum of \$1,096 17, and the present year promises a much larger increase. The New York State Society, under the able and energetic administration of its present secretary, is fast recovering from its depression. Its income for the year just ended, was \$5,751 93, being \$2,707 27 greater than the previous year. The Pennsylvania Society is believed to be equally prosperous. The societies in Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky, and Mississippi, are acting with increased vigor; those of Tennessee, Louisiana, and Missouri, which had become inactive, have been re-organized.\* A State society has been formed in Illinois, and agents have been appointed for Virginia, Alabama, Indiana, Ohio, and Vermont, and have entered upon their labors.

The condition of Liberia remains nearly the same as last year, though some important changes have been in prospect.

The old difficulties with the British government, growing out of the seizure of certain goods, valued at about \$300, which had been landed by a British subject in violation of the revenue laws, have been revived, in a form somewhat threatening; but as that government shows, on the whole, a friendly disposition, and appears not inclined to push matters rashly to a crisis, and as its late action is evidently founded on a misapprehension of some important facts, we hope for an amicable and honorable adjustment.

The chiefs of Little Bassa have agreed to sell the remaining part of

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\* Since this Report was presented, the New Hampshire Colonization Society has also been re-organized with encouraging prospects.

their territory, which gives us an uninterrupted line of coast from the St. Paul's river to the St. Johns, inclusive. The chiefs of New Sesters, where is the only slave factory remaining on the 300 miles of coast which we hope to possess, have found that the slave-trade is depopulating their country, and rendering them unable to defend themselves against the surrounding tribes. They therefore, about the beginning of December, expressed the wish that the Liberian government would purchase their country. A commissioner was sent to treat with them, but the slave traders managed so as to defeat the negotiation. Gov. Roberts, however, still expected soon to effect the purchase.

Attempts have been made, by the New Sesters slave traders, to re-establish the trade among the allied tribes, which have abolished it by treaty. By the agency of a few Kroomen in their service, they opened factories among the Dey people at Digby, near Little Cape Mount—a place where the factories had been broken up and the traffic suppressed by Mr. Ashmun, in 1825. The marshal of Liberia was sent, with a suitable force, to apprehend them and break up their establishment. The traders, hearing of his approach, escaped, with nearly all their effects. But instead of quitting the country, one of them opened another factory in the same neighborhood. Learning this fact, Gov. Roberts sent an embassy to the kings and chiefs of the Deys, requiring them to deliver up the offender according to treaty. The kings acknowledged their obligation and apologized for what had been done; but before there was time to deliver up the trader, he made his escape, leaving four boys, whom he had bought, in his factory. These boys were readily given up, and have been placed in Liberian families. The kings renewed their engagement, never to allow the slave trade to be revived in their territory, either directly or indirectly, by their own people or by foreigners.

These events are important, as they prove that the exclusion of the slave trade from that coast is the effect of the present and constantly exerted influence of the people and government of Liberia, and not of any change which has come over the natives, independently of Colonization. The Deys are the next neighbors of the Liberians. Cape Mesurado originally belonged to their territory. The first treaties for the suppression of the slave trade were made with them. And yet, if they were left to themselves, slave traders might persuade them to permit the establishment of factories all along their coast. They know the evil of the traffic, but they have not moral principle enough to resist the temptations of immediate gain which slave traders present to them. And so it is, we have every reason to believe, on all that coast. If the influence of the emigrants from America could be re-

moved, the trade would every where revive; the numerous factories which formerly infested every creek and bay and road-stead, would be re-opened, and universal war among the petty tribes for the capture of slaves would embroil all hands in blood.

Through the influence of Liberia, the allied tribes have enjoyed uninterrupted peace; and the wars which have raged for five years among the tribes on the north, and furnished the slave traders at Gallinas with so many cargoes of victims, have been brought to a close. During these wars, commerce with the interior in that direction has been nearly annihilated. It may now be expected to resume its former activity. The termination of these wars will probably be followed, also, by treaties of alliance with the tribes on the north and northeast, and the establishment of missions among them. Indeed, we know that a mission at Grand Cape Mount had been projected and attempted; but it was found necessary to defer its commencement till the end of the war.

Some progress has been made, in carrying into effect the law for the establishment of primary schools. In addition to those before existing, schools have been opened in Marshall, Edina, and Bassa Cove, and are reported by their respective committees as well attended and prosperous. There is reason to hope that this law will soon be carried into effect in all parts of the commonwealth, and thus the people will be relieved from their dependence on missionary societies and the voluntary efforts of individuals.

The receipts into the treasury of the commonwealth of Liberia, for the year 1844, were \$8,175; of which \$6,383 were derived from duties on imports, \$519 from anchorage and light duties, and \$919 from merchants' licenses. The disbursements amounted to \$6,947, of which \$2,940 was for the erection of public buildings. The balance in the treasury was \$1,228, which was sufficient to pay all outstanding claims against the government, amounting to \$1,027, and leave a surplus of \$201.

Hitherto, the Colonization Society has paid the salaries of the governor and secretary, who have devoted much of their time to the management of its pecuniary concerns. But, as the ordinary revenue of the commonwealth is now sufficient to meet all its current expenses, it is probable that some new arrangement will be made, by which the whole pecuniary burden of the government will be thrown upon its own treasury.

The route for a canal, to connect the waters of the Mesurado river with the ocean, at a point south of Cape Mesurado, has been surveyed, but the state of the treasury has not yet been such as to warrant the commencement of the work.

The amount of imports for two years, previous to the census of 1843, was \$157,829. For 1844, in order to yield a revenue of \$6,383 at five per cent. it must have been \$127,660—almost equal to the two years before the census.

Such are the principal facts in the history of the year. In view of them we may well be encouraged. New reverses may await us, but there is no apparent reason to expect them. The judgment to which the public is evidently coming, after hearing and considering objections for a quarter of a century, will not probably be reversed. In Africa, the most formidable difficulties have been overcome. Both there and here, the lessons of experience will enable us to avoid some errors, which were natural, and almost inevitable, in the earlier stages of our career. We have reason, then, to hope for continued success. We may commence the labors of another year, with the hope that, before its close, many emancipated slaves shall thank us for their freedom, and many Africans, redeemed from barbarism and bloody superstition, shall rejoice in the fruit of our works.

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## NOTE.

### FUNDS ARE WANTED,

1. *To complete the Subscription of Fifteen Thousand Dollars for the purchase of Territory.* A few more subscriptions of \$1,000 each are needed, in order to bind those who have already subscribed. The first offer towards this fund was, to "be one of fifteen, who should give one thousand dollars each," for this purpose. Donations of smaller sums, to the amount of \$5,000 or more, are needed to complete the purchase; but cannot be counted towards the fifteen subscriptions of \$1,000 each.

2. *To colonize emancipated slaves.* This is now our most pressing and immediate want. Two expeditions, of about 200 each, ought to be sent out this fall; requiring an outlay, in various ways, of more than \$20,000. The money is yet to be raised. Many of these slaves must go this fall, or revert into perpetual slavery. Their welfare will be most effectually promoted, by giving for the general purposes of the Society; as, in order to secure their freedom and their prosperity in Africa, the Society will be subjected to various incidental expenses, besides their passage and acclimation. Funds for such purposes are always needed.

Donations may be remitted to the Treasurer, E. Kimball, Esq., No. 83 Milk Street; or to the Secretary and General Agent, No. 26 Joy's Building, Boston.

# DONATIONS,

*Received by the Massachusetts Colonization Society, during the year ending May 29, 1845.*

N. B.—Receipts for the African Repository, proceeds of the sales of publications, &c. being sufficiently acknowledged elsewhere, are not included in this list. The payments for Life memberships were nearly all collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney.

Amherst, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	1 50	Hopkinton, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	5 00
East Parish, do. towards the Life membership of the Rev. Mr. Belden,	10 00	Ipswich, Daniel Cogswell,	5 00
Andover, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	5 00	Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney, towards	
Do. do. Prof. Edwards,	20 00	Life membership of Rev. Mr. Kimball,	8 00
Ashby, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	3 75	towards Life memb. of Rev. Mr. Fitz,	30 00
Ashfield, do.	4 36	Nathaniel Lord, towards his own Life	
Bedford, do.	6 00	membership,	15 00
Belchertown, do.	11 97½	Lanesboro', collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	21 00
Blackstone, do.	24 00	Leominster, donors unknown,	3 00
Boston, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	702 07	Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	14 00
Do. T. R. Marvin, for publications,	25 00	Lowell, do.	46 00
S. G. Thorn,	2 00	Lunenburg, do.	1 00
T. R. Marvin,	5 00	Lynn, do.	3 50
H Edwards,	25 00	Medford, do.	20 00
Rev. D. Greene,	2 00	Methuen, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	1 00
Rev. R. Anderson, D. D. one set of the		Millbury, do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	8 00
Reports of the A. B. C. F. M. and of		Monson, do. do.	36 30
the Missionary Herald.		to const. Rev. S. C. Bartlett L. M.	
Bradford, West, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	6 00	A. C. S.	30 00
Brookfield, West, do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	6 50	Nantucket, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	50
South, do. do.	12 75	Natick, do.	28 02
Cambridge, Mrs. Dorothy Leavitt,	2 00	South, do.	3 00
Charlestown, Colonization Society, to be		By these, Rev. S. Hunt is const. L. M. A. C. S.	
mitted to the A. C. S.	150 00	New Bedford, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	62 00
Chickopee Falls, collected at the Monthly		Newburyport, do. Capt. G. Barker,	24 00
Concert,	5 49	New Marlboro', do. Rev. T. S. Clarke,	2 00
Concord, to constitute Rev. B. Frost L. M.		Newton, West, do. Rev. Dr. Tenney,	7 25
A. C. S.	32 87½	North Adams, do. do. to const. Mrs.	
Conway, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	6 00	Ellen M. Crawford L. M. A. C. S.	36 00
Danvers, do.	23 50	Northampton, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	60 00
North, do.	1 00	North Wilbraham, do.	10 75
South, by Miss Julia A. Putnam, to		Palmer, do.	4 00
plete Life memberships in the A. C.		Pepperell, do.	6 56
S. for the Rev. M. P. Braman and		Phillipston, do.	2 00
Mrs. Mary P. Braman,	32 00	Pittsfield, do.	38 00
Douglas, East, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	1 00	Plainfield, do.	14 25
Dracut, do.	1 00	Portsmouth, N. H. Ladies of the 1st Cong.	
Dwight, Cherokee nation, from Geo. Free-		Soc. for the purchase of territory,	30 75
man, a colored man, formerly a slave, for		Southampton, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney, to	
the A. C. S.	5 00	const. Rev. M. E. White L. M. A. C. S.	30 00
East Hampton, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	19 50	Springfield, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	7 00
Enfield, do.	14 02	West, do. to complete L. M. A. C. S.	
Fitchburg, Dea. John T. Farwell, to com-		of Rev. A. A. Wood,	22 25
plete his Life membership in A. C. S.	20 00	Donation,	10 00-32 25
Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	16 25	Sterling, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	3 50
Framingham, Rev. S. G. Bulfinch,	2 00	Stockbridge, Cong. collection, by Rev. T. S.	
Georgetown, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	2 50	Clarke,	14 56
Grafton, do.	23 75	West, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	50
Grauby, do. to const. Rev. Jas. Bates		Sutton, do.	6 00
L. M. A. C. S.	39 87½	Uxbridge, do.	1 00
Greenwich, do.	4 00	Ware Village, do. to const. Rev. N. Gale	
Groton, do.	5 50	L. M. A. C. S.	30 00
Hadley, First Parish, do.	15 50	Warren, do.	2 00
Russel Society, to complete Life mem-		Webster, do.	7 00
bership of Rev. John Woodbridge,		Westboro', do. to const. Rev. C. B. Kit-	
D. B., in A. C. S.	13 67	trledge L. M. A. C. S.	38 37½
North, collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	4 25	Westfield, do.	8 50
Hampshire County, A Gentleman, for the		Williamsburg, do. to const. Rev. M. G.	
purchase of territory,	500 00	Wheeler L. M. A. C.	
Harvard, to const. E. A. Pearson, Esq.		S. and M. C. S.	61 50
L. M. A. C. S.	30 00	Williamstown, do.	23 00
to const. Mrs. Margaret B. Blanchard		Woburn, do.	12 00
L. M. A. C. S.	30 00	Worcester, do. to complete Hen. G.	
from a female friend, for the purchase		Kendall L. M. C. S.	20 00
of territory.	100 00	Other collections by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	121 00
Collected by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	5 00	Dona. of Hon. D. Waldo and sisters,	2,000 00
Hatfield, do.	23 50	Worthington, coll. by Rev. Dr. Tenney,	\$30
Haverhill, collected by Capt. G. Barker,	5 00	of which is to const. Rev. John H. Bisbee	
		L. M. A. C. S.	44 97½

# APPENDIX.

## No. I.

### ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS OF LIBERIA, SEPT. 1843.

	Arrivals.	Deaths the first year.	Deaths of former colonists.	Sum of both.	Emigrants of each yr. now in the colony.	Emigrants of each yr. who have removed.	Total emigrant population.	Children of each year now in the colony.	Total population.	Mortality among acclimated colonists.
1820,	86	15		15	8	35	36		36	per cent.
1821,	33	4	3	7	6	8	54		54	8.39
1822,	37	7	7	14	9	5	72	3	75	12.96
1823,	65	13	2	15	15	8	114	6	120	2.60
1824,	103	16	5	21	34	8	188	3	200	4.16
1825,	66	13	8	21	16	3	230	6	248	4.00
1826,	182	40	8	48	58	6	358	3	379	3.22
1827,	234	20	9	29	63	14	549	6	576	2.37
1828,	301	97	40	137	98	24	699	12	638	6.94
1829,	147	37	30	67	49	25	754	20	813	4.70
1830,	326	75	35	110	123	25	945	20	1,024	4.30
1831,	165	32	51	83	71	12	1,008	30	1,117	4.98
1832,	655	92	37	129	289	83	1,451	13	1,573	3.31
1833,	639	170	47	217	193	122	1,751	44	1,917	2.98
1834,	237	70	70	140	87	31	1,817	33	2,016	3.65
1835,	183	17	66	83	96	32	1,885	48	2,132	3.27
1836,	209	51	94	145	105	13	1,936	47	2,230	4.40
1837,	76	37	104	141	30	6	1,865	58	2,217	4.66
1838,	205	50	135	185	102	12	1,873	56	2,281	6.08
1839,	56	6	129	135	35	10	1,784	55	2,247	5.65
1840,	115	52	128	180	33	6	1,713	40	2,216	5.60
1841,	86	21	79	100	45	9	1,690	78	2,271	3.56
1842,	229	25	66	91	169	15	1,813	35	2,429	2.90
1843,	19	6	79	85	11	2	1,745	29	2,390	4.33

Total, 4,454 966 2,198 1,745 514 645

Churches, 23; Communicants, American, 1,014, Recaptured Africans, 116, African, 353; Total, 1,483.

Schools, 16; Scholars, American, 370, African, 192; Total, 562.

Convictions—Murder, 9; Kidnapping, 11; Burglary, 17; Grand Larceny, 107; Petit Larceny, 184; Other offences, 47.

Imports in two years, \$157,629; Exports, do. \$123,694; Stock in trade, \$58,750; Real estate of merchants, \$39,550; Commission business annually, \$50,500; Vessels, 9.

Coffee trees, 21,197; Acres Sugar cane, 54; Acres in Rice, 62; Do. Indian corn, 105; Do. Ground nuts, 31; Do. Potatoes and Yams, 306; Do. Cassada, 326. Acres owned, 2,534; Under cultivation, 948. Cattle, 71; Sheep and Goats, 214; Swine, 285; Ducks and Hens, 119 doz.; Total value owned by farmers, \$21,775.

Note. In May, 1845, the emigrant population was estimated at 2,618. The revenue for 1844 shows that the imports in that year must have been about \$127,660.

## CONCLUSION OF THE "HISTORICAL EXAMINATION," MENTIONED ON PAGE 148

Such have been the leading facts in respect to Western Africa, from the time of Ibn Haukal to the present day—about nine centuries. From the first purchase of negro slaves by Portuguese voyagers, has been 402 years; from the first discovery of the negro country by the Portuguese, 397 years; from the discovery of Cape Mesurado, 382 years; and from the complete exploration of the coast of Upper Guinea, 373 years; and this, even if we reject the accounts of the French, who profess to have had trading posts, where Liberia now is, 498 years ago. At our earliest dates, the natives were idolaters of the grossest kind, polygamists, slave holders, slave traders, kidnappers, offerers of human sacrifices, and some of them cannibals. For four centuries, or five, if we receive the French account, they have been in habits of constant intercourse with the most profligate, the most licentious, the most rapacious, and in every respect the vilest and most corrupting classes of men to be found in the civilized world,—with slave traders, most of whom were pirates in every thing but courage, and many of whom committed piracy whenever they dared,—and with pirates in the fullest sense of the word. Before the year 1600, the influence of these men had been sufficient to displace the native languages in the transaction of business, and substitute the Portuguese, which was generally understood and used in their intercourse with foreigners; and since that time, the Portuguese has been in like manner displaced by the English. By this intercourse, the natives were constantly stimulated to crimes of the deepest dye, and thoroughly trained to all the vices of civilization which savages are capable of learning. During the most fearful predominance of undisguised piracy, from 1688 to 1730, their demoralization went on, especially upon the Windward Coast, more rapidly than ever before, and became so intense, that it was impossible to maintain trading houses on shore; so that, on this account, as we are expressly informed, in 1730, there was not a single European factory on that whole coast. Trade was then carried on by ships passing along the coast, and stopping wherever the natives kindled a fire as a signal for traffic. And this continued to be the usual mode of intercourse on that coast, when the British Parliament, in 1791, began to collect evidence concerning the slave trade. Nor were factories re-established there, till the slave trade and its attendant vices had diminished the danger by depopulating the country.

It appears, too, that nothing has ever impeded or disturbed the constant flow of this bad influence, but Colonization and its consequences. The Colony of Sierra Leone was planted, as a means of resisting and ultimately suppressing the slave trade. The testimony which it collected and furnished during twenty years of labor and suffering, was the principal means of inducing the British Parliament to pass the act of 1807, abolishing that traffic. From that time to the present, it has rendered indispensable assistance in all that has been done to enforce that act. Through its influence, the slave trade is suppressed, slavery itself is abolished, and a Christian and civilized negro community\* of 40,000 or 50,000 persons is established, on the territory which it controls. Liberia, only about one third as old, has expelled slave traders and pirates from 300 miles of coast, with the exception of a single point; brought a native population of 10,000 or 15,000, by their own consent, under the protection and control of a civilized republi-

\* That is, Christian and civilized in respect to the character of its government and institutions, and the predominant character of the people; though multitudes of the inhabitants, but lately rescued from the holds of slave ships, are just beginning to learn what Christianity and civilization are.

can government which does not tolerate slavery, and brought from 60,000 to 100,000 more to renounce the slave trade and other barbarous usages. Still later, another British settlement of recaptured Africans on the Gambia has begun to do the same good work in that region. Beyond Cape Palmas, a few British, Dutch and Danish forts overawe the natives in their immediate vicinity, and one of them protects a mission. Elsewhere, the work is not even begun.

The summary of Christian missions without Colonization may be given in a few words. The Roman Catholics come first. Omitting the French statement, of a chapel built at Elmina in 1387, let us begin with the Portuguese mission at that place, in 1482. Romish missions continued till that of the Spanish Capuchins at Sierra Leone was given up in 1723, which was 241 years. They made no impression, except upon their immediate dependents; and what they made was soon totally obliterated. Their stations were numerous along the whole coast; but every vestige of their influence has been gone for many generations.

Protestant missionary attempts were commenced by the Moravians in 1736, 108 years ago, and continued till 1770. Five attempts cost eleven lives, and effected nothing. The account of them scarce fills a page in Crantz's "History of the Brethren."

English attempts have been more numerous. That of Capt. Beaver at Bulama Island, in 1792, does not appear to have been distinctively of a missionary character, though it must have contemplated the introduction and diffusion of Christianity, as one of its results and means of success. It failed in two years, and with the loss of more than 100 lives. The mission to the Foulahs in 1795 found, when at Sierra Leone, insuperable obstacles to success, and returned without commencing its labors. The three stations commenced by the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Societies in 1797, were extinct, and five of the six missionaries dead, in 1800. The Church Missionary Society sent out its first missionaries in 1804; but it was four years before they could find a place out of the Colony, where they could commence their labors. They established and attempted to maintain ten stations, viz. Fantimania, Bashia, Canoffee, Lissa and Jesulu, on or near the Rio Pongas, Gambier on the Rio Dembia, Gambier on the Isles de Los, Gambier among the Bagoes, Goree, and Yongroo among the Bulloms. Goree was given up to the French and abandoned. The hostility of the natives, who preferred the slave traders to them, drove the missionaries from the other nine, and forced them to take refuge in the Colony of Sierra Leone, the only place where they could labor with safety and with hope. Here, without counting Sierra Leone and Goree, are eighteen Protestant missionary attempts before the settlement of Liberia, all of which failed from the influence of the climate and the hostility of the natives. Since the settlement of Liberia, attempts to sustain missions without colonial protection have been made at Half Cavally, within the territorial limits of Cape Palmas, and at Rockbokah and Taboo, in its immediate vicinity, and within the reach of its constant influence. The result has been already stated. The mission of the Presbyterian Board has been removed to Settra Kroo, about seventeen miles from the Mississippi settlement at Sineu. Death has reduced its numbers to a single widow, who teaches a school. As the Kroos have bound themselves, by their late treaty with the Liberian government, "to foster and protect the American missionaries," and as the mission is placed where no hostile act can long be concealed from that government, it may be regarded as safe under colonial protection. The mission of the American Board has been removed from Cape Palmas, about 1,250 miles, to the river Gaboon, in Lower Guinea, and placed among a people whom the missionaries represent as much superior to any within the region embraced in these researches. Its labors here commenced in July, 1842. It is yet uncertain, therefore, whether it will be able to maintain its ground, even as long as did the

English mission at the Rio Pongas. An attempt, the success of which is yet doubtful, to establish a "Mendi Mission," between Sierra Leone and Liberia, where the vicinity of both those colonies will diminish the danger; two or three English Wesleyan stations, protected by the British Forts on the Gold and Slave Coasts; the missions in South Africa, most of which are within the Cape Colony, and the remainder among tribes under its influence and deriving safety from its power; an attempt to open intercourse with the nominal Christians of Abyssinia; a small English mission to the Copts at Cairo, and still smaller French mission at Algiers—if this last still exists—complete the list, so far as we can learn, of Protestant missionary attempts on the continent of Africa. To these, add the attempt of Capt. Beaver and others to promote civilization by a colony of Englishmen at Bulama Island in 1792, and the late disastrous Niger expedition of the British government, and we have the sum total of Protestant expeditions for the improvement of African character.

The failure of the Niger expedition prostrates for the present, and probably forever, the hope which it was intended to realize; the hope of opening an intercourse with the less demoralized nations of the interior, by ascending that river. It has shown that we must reach the countries on the Niger from the west, by the route pointed out by Gen. Harper in 1817, and followed by the Portuguese mulattoes in 1660. Of all Atlantic ports, Monrovia is probably the nearest to the boatable waters of the Niger. The Atlantic termination of the route must be somewhere from Liberia to Sierra Leone, inclusive. Nor is there any reason to hope that this route can ever be made available for any purpose of practical utility, till Colonization has, in a good degree, civilized the country through which it must pass. We must begin by civilizing and Christianizing the population of the coast.

And this work is going on successfully, by the colonization of the coast with civilized men of African descent. Sierra Leone has done much, notwithstanding its great and peculiar disadvantages. Its thousands, among whom all the safety of civilization is enjoyed, have already been mentioned. Liberia Proper has under its jurisdiction, a population of 15,000 or more, among whom any missionary who can endure the climate, may labor without danger and without interruption. Of these, more than 10,000 are natives of the country, in the process of civilization. Of these natives, about 1,500 are so far civilized that the heads of families among them are thought worthy to vote, and do vote, at elections; 353 are communicants in the several churches; and the remainder, generally, are merely unconverted human beings, who have some respect for Christianity, and none for any other religion. Among these, neither the slave trade nor slavery is tolerated. Besides these, numerous tribes, comprising a population of from 50,000 to 100,000, and according to some statements, a still greater number, have placed themselves by treaty under the civilizing influence of the colony; have made the slave trade and various other barbarous and heathenish usages unlawful, and many of them have stipulated to foster and protect American missionaries. The territory of these allied tribes is supposed to extend half way to the waters of the Niger. Several missionary stations have already been established among them, with perfect confidence in their safety.

The Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, though but ten years old, and numbering less than 700 emigrants, has also proved a safe field for missionary labor.

Still later, it would seem, though we have not been able to obtain exact information, the British government has settled about 1,500 liberated Africans from Sierra Leone, on the Gambia; some of them, probably, at Bathurst, near the mouth of the river; and some of them, certainly, at Macarthy's Island, 300 miles from its mouth. At both of these settlements, the English Wesleyan missions are flourishing. That at Bathurst reckons 279 converts, and the other 254.

It has usually been supposed, that sensible and candid men may learn from experience. If so, it would seem that such a variety of experiments, extending through four centuries, and all pointing to the same conclusion, might suffice to teach them. Consider the numerous attempts by Romanists of different nations and orders, Portuguese, Spaniards and French, Capuchins, Dominicans and Jesuits, and by Protestants of divers nations and communions, to sustain missions there without colonies, and always with the same result. Consider, too, that every attempt to introduce Christianity and civilization by colonizing Africa with people of African descent, has been, in a greater or less degree, successful. Every such colony planted, still subsists, and wherever its jurisdiction extends, has banished piracy and the slave trade; extinguished domestic slavery; put an end to human sacrifices and cannibalism; established a constitutional civil government, trial by jury and the reign of law; introduced the arts, usages and comforts of civilized life, and imparted them to more or less of the natives; established schools, built houses of worship, gathered churches, sustained the preaching of the gospel, protected missionaries, and seen native converts received to Christian communion. *Not a colony has been attempted, without leading to all these results.*

In view of these facts,—while we readily grant that some Liberians sing, pray and exhort too loud at their religious meetings; that some profess much piety, who have little or none; that some of the people are indolent and some dishonest, and that some of their children play pranks in school, all greatly to the annoyance of white missionaries worn down by the fever,—still, we claim that the influence of Colonization is favorable to the success of Missions, to the progress of civilization, and of Christian piety. As witnesses, we show, in the Colonies of Cape Palmas, Liberia Proper, Sierra Leone and on the Gambia, more than one hundred missionaries and assistant missionaries, many of them of African descent, and some of them native Africans, now engaged in successful labors for the regeneration of Africa. We show the fruits of their labors,—more than five thousand regular communicants in Christian churches, more than twelve thousand regular attendants on the preaching of the gospel, and many tens of thousands of natives, perfectly accessible to missionary labors. All this has been done since the settlement of Sierra Leone in 1787, and nearly all since the settlement of Liberia in 1822. We show, as the result of the opposite system, after nearly four centuries of experiment, and more than a century of Protestant experiment, a single station, with one missionary and perhaps one or two assistants, at Kaw Mendi, under the shadow of two colonies, and one mission which has retired from the field of our inquiries to Lower Guinea; neither of which has occupied its ground long enough to exert any appreciable influence in its vicinity, or even to ascertain the possibility of effecting a permanent establishment.

We claim, therefore, that the question is decided; that the facts of the case, when once known, preclude all possibility of reasonable doubt. We claim that the combined action of Colonization and Missions is proved to be an effectual means, and is the only known means, of converting and civilizing Africa.

And who, that believes this, will not give heart and hand to the work? Need we, after all that has been said, appeal to sympathy? Need we here to repeat the catalogue of horrors from which Africa groans to be delivered? Need we mention the slave trade, devouring five hundred thousand of her children annually; her domestic slavery, crushing in its iron bondage more slaves than exist in the whole wide world besides; her ruthless despotisms, under which not even the infant sleeps securely; her dark and cruel superstitions, soaking the graves of her despots with human blood; her rude palaces, adorned with human skulls; her feasts, made horrid with human flesh? Shall not a work, and the only work, which has proved itself able to grapple with and conquer these giant evils, be dear to every heart that

loves either God or man? It must be so. The piety and philanthropy of Christendom cannot refrain from entering this open door, and transforming those dread abodes of wretchedness and sin, into habitations of Christian purity and peace and joy.

### No. III.

#### PURCHASE OF LITTLE BASSA.

The Little Bassa country extends about 25 miles along the coast, by 14 miles inland; and comprises, therefore, about 350 square miles. The purchase of a part of it, extending ten miles along the coast, for \$300, was mentioned in the last Report. The remainder has since been purchased for \$400. The following documents, relating to the purchase, show some of the workings of Liberian influence in the minds of the natives:—

##### DEED OF THE PURCHASE OF THE LITTLE BASSA TERRITORY.

*Know all men by these presents:—* That I, Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country and people, for and in consideration of the sum of four hundred dollars paid by the commonwealth of Liberia, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents, do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, and confirm unto the said commonwealth of Liberia forever, a certain lot or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Little Bassa country, and bounded as follows: commencing at Junk Point, on the south side of the Junk bar or river's mouth, running thence in an easterly direction to a purchase recently made of a portion of the Little Bassa country by Gov. Roberts from Zoola, Lewis Crocker & Brother, thence along and in a line with said purchase as far into the interior as the site of the town formerly occupied by the late king Bassa, thence bending around at a right angle and running in the direction of Junk until it strikes the Junk river, thence along the line of our former purchase from the said Zoola, Lewis Crocker & Brother to the place of commencement, said description of above boundary is intended to include the territory known by the name of the Little Bassa country, over which Bah Gay is king, and no more, to have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, together with all and singular the buildings, improvements and appurtenances thereof and thereto belonging, to the said commonwealth of Liberia. And I, the said Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country, do covenant to and with the said commonwealth of Liberia, that at, and until the enfealing hereof, I as king of Little Bassa territory had good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the aforesaid premises in fee simple. And I, the said Bah Gay, king of the Little Bassa country, for myself, and my heirs, and successors, will forever warrant and defend the said commonwealth of Liberia against any person or persons claiming any part or parcel of the above named premises.

In witness whereof I, Bah Gay, have set my hand and seal at Marshall, this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

BAH GAY, his X mark. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of

A. B. HENDERSON, J. P.  
JAMES J. POWELL, J. P.  
JOHN B. WOODLAND.

*A true copy,*

J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

##### *Extract from a despatch of Gov. Roberts, dated April 2, 1845.*

Bah Gay gave us to understand that the object of his contemplated visit to Monrovia, is to incorporate himself and people with the Americans, to subscribe to the constitution and laws of the commonwealth, and become *de facto* citizens of Liberia. He says a large majority of his people have been urging him to this course for some time, as the only means of quietly and forever putting at rest the desire of a few reckless and abandoned individuals of his tribe, to renew the slave trade by transporting them to New Cess.

##### PROCLAMATION.

*To all to whom these presents may come:*

KNOW YE, That this day king Bah Gay, rightful sovereign of the Little Bassa country, until relinquished to the commonwealth of Liberia as per deed dated at Marshall Junk, 15th day of February, 1845, has this day subscribed to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, thereby incorporating himself and people with the people of these colonies, and entitled to the care and protection of this government.

Be it therefore understood, that any improper interference either by colonists or natives, calculated to disturb the peace and quiet of the said Bah Gay or any of his people, will be promptly noticed and punished by this government.

Given at Monrovia, this the fifth day of April, 1845.

*A true copy,*

J. N. LEWIS, Col. Sec.

J. J. ROBERTS.